

Reagan, Freij exchange letters

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — The White House Sunday released an exchange of letters in which a West Bank Palestinian mayor wrote to President Reagan of his support for the U.S. plan for peace in the Middle East. Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem expressed support for the plan in a brief letter and received in return a message of gratitude from the president. "I wish to convey to you, Mr. President, from the little town of Bethlehem, our support for your plan to find a comprehensive solution to end the suffering of the Palestinian people and to bring peace and security for all nations in the Middle East," Mr. Freij said in his letter. "It is particularly important to have your endorsement of my approach to peace," Mr. Reagan responded.

NEWS IN BRIEF

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Jordan Times

An independent \$1.25 political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times يومياً مستقلاً بـ \$1.25 نشرة للجوردان برس فوندشن

Sharon demands return of captured soldiers

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon Sunday demanded the release of eight Israeli soldiers who, he said, had been captured in central Lebanon and removed to behind ceasefire lines controlled by Syrian forces. The military command said Israel regarded the capture of the soldiers as a "most serious violation of the ceasefire" and that the minister's demand was given to the United States for transmission to Damascus. "A ceasefire is supposed to be in effect, not a war, and the capture of the eight men was an act of kidnapping," the command said. "Israel knew the men were captured alive and well and expected them to be returned in the same condition," it added.

Khomeini warns against support for U.S. plan

LONDON (R) — Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned neighbouring countries Sunday against backing President Reagan's Middle East peace proposals, Tehran Radio reported. The broadcast, monitored in London, quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as telling officials in a speech that what he described as so-called Islamic countries were trying to approve the U.S. plan and recognise Israel despite Israeli crimes in Lebanon. The ayatollah said that if countries in the Gulf and the rest of the region accepted the plan, Iran would not forgive them and might punish them as its religious duty.

Kashmiri leader hospitalised

NEW DELHI (R) — Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, known as "the Lion of Kashmir", suffered a heart attack early Sunday and was under constant medical supervision, his official spokesman said. The spokesman said in the state capital of Srinagar that "the sudden development in the sheikh's condition is causing much anxiety and concern to the doctors attending him." According to the Press Trust of India news agency, the 76-year-old chief minister of the North Indian state of Kashmir has been in poor health for the last three months. The sheikh's son, Dr Farooq Abdullah, who is the Kashmiri health minister, told reporters that a special drug had been flown out from London for the ailing leader.

Turkey registers voters for referendum

ANKARA (R) — Turks stayed indoors Sunday on government orders to be registered for a referendum on the draft constitution to be held before the end of the year. Some 500,000 officials took part in the country-wide count to register eligible voters over the age of 21. Officials said around 21 million people were expected to be registered for the referendum, the date of which has not yet been announced.

Indian flood toll rises to 270

NEW DELHI (R) — The death toll in India's monsoon floods rose to more than 270 Sunday as the raging Ganges and Yamuna rivers swamped more villages in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. The Press Trust of India news agency reported from the northern city of Lucknow that about 1,000 villages in the state had been flooded since Saturday.

Soviets search for 'snowman'

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet scientific team has launched a hunt for the abominable snowman in the Pamir Mountain range of Soviet Central Asia, according to a report in the Moscow newspaper Trud. The trade union newspaper said there had been numerous sightings of a large, hairy creature in the Pamirs and the scientists were hoping they could finally track it down.



His Majesty King Hussein, on his departure to attend the Arab summit in Fez, Sunday embraces his son Prince Faisal while Prince Mohammad (right) and his son Prince Talal (left)

look on. On the far right, Crown Prince Hassan chats with Prime Minister Mudar Badran (Petra photo)

King arrives in Fez for summit

FEZ, Morocco (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and a Jordanian delegation arrived here Sunday to take part in the 12th Arab summit conference due to start Monday.

King Hussein was met at the airport by King Hassan II of Morocco, Moroccan Crown Prince Mohammad Ibn Al Hassan, Prince Rashid Ibn Al Hassan and Prince Abdullah Ibn Mohammad as well as Moroccan Prime Minister Almoti Bouabd, senior offi-

cials and high ranking army officers.

King Hussein left Amman at noon Sunday and was seen off upon departure by His Highness Prince Mohammad, Crown Prince Hassan, royal family members, cabinet ministers, presidents of the National Consultative Council and Upper House of Parliament, senior officials and the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Amman.

The King is accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran,

Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and Army Chief of Staff Fahd Abu Taleb.

Before the King's departure,

Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as the Regent. A royal decree was issued Sunday appointing Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh as acting prime minister, minister of defence and minister of foreign affairs.

Among the early arrivals were King Hussein, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, Emir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre, Djibouti President Hassan Gouled and Lebanese Minister of State Joseph Abi Khater.

Mr. Abu Khater will represent President Elias Sarkis, who is banding over power to President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

The leaders of most Arab states are expected to attend the summit, but Libya is boycotting the meeting which it regards as aimed at "liquidating" the Palestinian cause.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has sent his first deputy prime minister to Fez while Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman, who had been expected to join Sudanese President Jafar Numeiri in lobbying for Egypt's return to the Arab fold, sent an adviser.

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MIDDLE EAST

Arabs in the U.S. develop sense of unity

By Lee May

WASHINGTON — Omar Latouf, an Atlanta surgeon, used to be too busy to take part in street protests. The Jordanian-born Palestinian said that since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, however, "I have found myself going on six demonstrations. It is quite a change."

Dr. Latouf, 29, who has lived in Atlanta 11 years, is one of many Arab-Americans who have been stirred to unaccustomed political activism by the war in Lebanon. Marches in the streets are only part of their response to events thousands of miles away.

It is a paradox of war: As Israeli troops have battered Beirut, they also have helped millions of Americans of Arab descent to develop a new sense of political unity. That unity, in turn, has fostered new efforts to increase their visibility in the news media and to fight old stereotypes that long have plagued Arab-Americans.

The signs are widespread. Demonstrations, media campaigns, petitions, letters to politicians and establishment of coalitions with other kinds of activist groups all herald what David Sadd calls "the turning point" in the lives of Arab-Americans.

Civil rights groups

Mr. Sadd, executive director of the National Association of Arab-Americans, said: "Never before have Arab-Americans been galvanized as they have by this single event."

In Cincinnati, Victor Asfour, a salesman and board member of the Arab-American association, said that recently he was "encouraged" when officials of civil rights groups joined an Arab-American protest against Israel.

The support comes "not so much for the goods of Arabs, but for the American people," Mr. Asfour, a Jerusalem native, contend. He said Americans would gain enemies worldwide if the United States continues to favour Israel in the Lebanon conflict.

Ms. Marian Spencer, president of the Cincinnati branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, one of the groups Mr. Asfour mentioned, said that it was logical for the NAACP to ally itself with Arab-Americans out of a common concern about ethnic prejudice.

"We have supported a homeland for Israel, and it is only right that we support a homeland for the Palestinians," she said.

Estimates on the number of

Arab-Americans range as high as 7 million, but it is generally agreed that there are at least 2.5 million. About 60 per cent are Lebanese, according to the Arab-American association, which says Syrians, Yemenis and Palestinians, in that order, represent the next three largest groups.

Those familiar with Arab-American customs say many have traditionally chosen to be assimilated into American society and not to draw attention to their heritage.

But that tendency is beginning to change, and ending the war will not turn back the clock, Arab-Americans say. "It's forever," said Ronald W. Cathell, communications director for the association. "The Arab-American community has really stepped out of the closet, politically, and said, 'I can't remain silent anymore.'

Mr. Cathell said his group has collected about 25,000 names in a National Petition to Save Lebanon campaign. The petitions are to be presented to President Reagan, with whom Arab-Americans are seeking to meet to air their concerns.

Compared with Jews

The new Arab-American boldness has raised inevitable comparisons with American Jews, according to one of their spokesmen.

Ms. Mary Zumot, who was born in Jordan and now teaches political science at Mercer University in Atlanta, said when she calls newspapers and television stations to urge them to cover Arab causes, she is often told by editors — not in a hostile way — that Arabs "are beginning to be like Jews" in their attempt to get media coverage.

Ms. Lois DeBakey, professor of scientific communication at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, is widely known for her writings on media and language. Miss DeBakey, sister of heart surgeon Michael DeBakey and the daughter of Lebanese parents, said a strong public campaign by Arabs could show non-Arabs that they are "not all greedy, oil-rich sultans lying down on couches and eating grapes while servants are at their beck and call."

At the American Jewish Committee, Hyman Bookbinder, the committee's Washington representative, said: "There is a heightened pro-Arab consciousness that may make our job a little tougher."

— Los Angeles Times Service

Refugees' problem remains unsolved

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) acted quickly to bring emergency relief and health services to tens of thousands of refugees uprooted by the fighting in Lebanon. It has launched a six-month relief programme for Palestine refugees suffering as a result of the emergency, and has appealed to governments for \$39 million to finance it. Reconstruction will cost much more.



Right: An UNRWA classroom at Burj el-Shemali Camp near Tyre makes a bleak lunchtime setting for this Palestine refugee family who have lost home—and perhaps a husband as well. Below (right): A Palestinian refugee woman at the entrance of her tomb-damaged house in Burj el-Barajneh Camp near Beirut. Below (left): A Palestinian refugee mother giving a bath to her children in the open air since they are all homeless.



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ... Koraan
17:55 ... Cartoons
18:10 ... Children's Programme
18:30 ... Children's Programme
19:15 ... Local Programme
19:25 ... Local Programme on Health
20:00 ... News in Arabic
21:30 ... Arabic Songs
22:00 ... Local Programme
22:30 ... Arabic Play
23:00 ... News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ... French Programmes
19:00 ... News in French
19:30 ... News in Hebrew
20:30 ... Comedy: George & Mildred
21:10 ... Play of the Week
22:00 ... News in English
22:15 ... The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 kHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 9560 kHz, SW

07:10 ... Morning Show
08:00 ... News Summary
08:05 ... Morning Show
12:00 ... News Summary
14:45 ... Pop Session
14:45 ... News Summary
14:45 ... Pop Session
14:45 ... News Bulletin
14:45 ... Instruments
14:45 ... Picnic Time
15:00 ... Concert Hour
16:00 ... News Summary
16:45 ... Instruments, Old Favourites
17:00 ... 25 Years of Rock
18:00 ... News Summary
18:05 ... Sports Round-up, In Concert
19:00 ... Newscast
19:30 ... Date with a Star
20:00 ... Evening Show
21:00 ... News Summary
21:30 ... News Headlines
22:00 ... Sign Off

News 07:00-24 Hours, News Summary
07:30 Classical Party 07:45 The Poem Itself
08:00 Newsweek 08:00 Off the Record 09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Command Performance 10:00 World News
10:30 Reflections 10:15 Peoples' Choice
10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News
11:30 British Press Review 11:15 Words
11:40 Look Ahead 12:30 The Bogart File
12:15 The Host 12:30 The Bogart File
12:30 The News 12:30 The Bogart File
13:15 King Lear 13:30 Karamoja
14:00 Radio Newcastle 14:15 Brain of Britain 1982
14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News
15:30 Cricket 15:45 Misses 15:45
15:45 The Host 15:45 The Bogart File
16:15 The Plain Man's Guide to International Organization 16:30 Radio
News 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News
18:00 18:00 Command 18:15 The City
18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News
19:45 Paperback Choices
19:15 Uncle Siles 19:45 Sports Round-up
20:00 World News 20:00 News
21:30 Radio Newcastle 20:30 Off the Record 21:30 Look Ahead 21:45 Peoples' Choice
22:00 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Sports Round-up 23:00 News
23:30 Grinings in the Strand 24:00
World News 08:00 The World Today
08:25 Book Choice 08:30 Financial News
08:45 Reflections 08:45 Sports Roundup 08:45 World News 08:45 Review
09:00 Commentary 09:15 Classical Review
Review 09:30 Brain of Britain 1982

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:30 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, News Summary 17:30 VOA Magazine Show, News Summary 17:30 VOA Technology Report 18:15 Feature: This is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology 20:15 This is America 20:30 Music USA: Standards 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Magazine Show 22:00 Special English News 22:10 Science and Technology 22:15 Music USA: Jazz 22:30 VOA World Report: News Newsmakers' Voices, Correspondents Reports, Analyses

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILM

* The Electric Eskimo, an adventure film for children, at the British Council at 7:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41570
British Council 361-47-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41593
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 32409

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Y.A.Y.C. Arts Centre 641-05

Hussein Youth City 671-81

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.M.A. 64251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 8th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m., Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artist, Muntazah, Jabal Liweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at Amman Airport tel. 923205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)

08:25 Aqaba (RJ)

09:00 Larnaca (RJ)

09:45 Dammam (RJ)

10:15 Jeddah (RJ)

10:45 Doha (RJ)

11:15 Cairo (RJ)

12:15 Baghdad (RJ)

13:15 Moscow (SU)

02:10 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

EMERGENCIES

HOSPITALS

Hosseini Medical Centre 813813-32

Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4

Alekh Maternity, J. Amman 44241

Jabal Amman Maternity 43262

Milas, Amman 36140

Palestine, Shmeissani 64171-4

United Hospital 64172-4

Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158

Al-Musher, J. Hussein 67127-9

The Islamic, Abdali 65292

Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164

Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111

Army, Marka 91611

Telephone Information 12

Jordan and Middle East calls 17

Overseas calls 18

Cable or telegram 11

Repair service 11

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN Dr. Soleiman Al Attari 74203

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (Africa) 350 / 300

Apple (American) 350 / 300

Apple (Double Red) 200 / 170

Apple (Golden) 200 / 160

Apple (Japanese) 360 / 300

Apple (Local) 220 / 180

Apple (Starken) 200 / 160

Banana 260 / 200

Banana (Makemmar) 225 / 180

Bearns 360 / 300

Bearns (string) 280 / 200

Broad Beans 170 / 140

Cabbage 150 / 120

Carrot 100 / 80

Cauliflower (white) 200 / 160

Cherries 500 / 400

Randa Habib's CORNER

Tower control to Major Tom

Not everybody in Amman has a direct international line and to make an international phone call we have to dial 17, register the number of our correspondent, and wait...

For how long? It depends. One should take into consideration the load on the line, the number of calls placed etc...

Sometimes the phone operator in Amman gives you a deadline... "One hour's waiting", she says, and this suits you.

You work out the time difference and gather that your correspondent would be in at this hour.

One hour passes, another half hour; you dial 17 and ask about your call. They answer you that you shall soon be getting it. You start to grow impatient and sit in an armchair and wait; you start to grow furious.

After another call to number 15 and an inquiry about the call you placed, the telephone number of your correspondent and yours, a screaming voice tells you:

"Close your line. We're going to put the call through to you".

You comply, somewhat excited at the idea of finally getting your call. You decide that it is better to stay near the phone as they're going to give you the call immediately.

A quarter of an hour passes, half an hour, and still nothing.

You mentally calculate that you have been waiting for six hours for a call that should have taken only an hour. Fuming, you dial 15 and inquire about your call.

The operator, after keeping you waiting for some time, comes back and tells you:

"No call has been registered by you. Call 17 and have it registered".

You are on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Believe me at least six persons I know have had similar experiences during the past few days.

45 Mu'ta students to study in U.S.

AMMAN (Petra) — An intensive eight-week English language course for Mu'ta University candidates wishing to continue higher studies in the United States ended at the University of Jordan Saturday.

The 45 candidates have been prepared to sit for an entrance examination prior to their joining U.S. universities in the coming academic year.

ACC grants JD 195,000 loan to farmers

JERASH (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation branch here granted loans totalling JD 195,000 to farmers in the region during the current year.

The loans were used to finance the building of irrigation canals and an olive oil mill.

A corporation spokesman said that farmers in Jerash District will be offered a total of JD 300,000 in loans in the coming few months.

Palestinian pilgrims to start arriving on Sept. 13

AMMAN (Petra) — The first batch of Muslims from territories occupied by Israel since 1948, wishing to perform pilgrimage in Mecca is due here on Sept. 13 en route to Saudi Arabia, Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs announced here Sunday.

It was said that some 2210 pilgrims will be arriving in three groups and will be transported by Public Transport Corporation Buses to Saudi Arabia.

The announcement was made at the end of an enlarged meeting held at the ministry Sunday, attended by under-secretaries of ministries of interior, health and Awqaf and other officials.

Also was announced Sunday that some 33,000 Turkish pilgrims will start arriving at the border post of Ramtha, north Jordan on Sept. 10. The pilgrims, scheduled to arrive over a period of five days,

will be carried by 1,300 buses across the Syrian border into Jordan.

The ministry spokesman appealed to all Jordanian pilgrims to leave for Saudi Arabia before Sept. 10 to avoid congestion at Saudi border posts.

In Ramtha however, it was announced that groups of youth centres in Irbid, Ramtha and Tura did a one-day voluntary work to prepare the pilgrims' camp which will be receiving pilgrims from a number of neighbouring countries on their way to Saudi Arabia.

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JORDAN TIMES



Shift into active

IT IS reasonable to expect, given Israeli history, that the Israeli government will react to United States President Ronald Reagan's call for a freeze on Jewish settlements in the occupied territories by accelerating the establishment of new settlements. Such is the probability, and it was hinted at yesterday by an official of the Jewish Agency who said that at least three more settlements would be started near Jerusalem and Nablus within the near future.

The American-Israeli relationship is going to pass through a rough but telling time, now that Mr. Reagan has come out with American interpretations of the future status of the occupied territories — interpretations that conflict badly with Israeli views. It is logical to assume that Israel and its American apologists and surrogates will use all means at their disposal to weaken Mr. Reagan politically at home or to make him retract some or all of his Middle East peace proposals. The

use of the settlements as a tool to challenge Mr. Reagan would be a natural one for the Israeli government and its messianic supporters.

We shall look carefully at the American response in the coming weeks and months. It is traditional for an American president who makes a balanced statement about the Arab-Israeli conflict to retrace it and retreat from it after Israeli pressure is applied on the White House. We are told that no such thing will happen with Mr. Reagan, and we sincerely hope that this will be the case. But it is not enough for the Americans simply to ignore new Israeli settlements. It would be appropriate for the United States to devise a means of making its opposition to the settlements an active, and not only a passive, attitude. It is up to Washington to determine the most appropriate means to do this. Words on their own, however, are insufficient.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The Fez summit and the U.S. initiative

The Fez summit is expected to reconvene on Monday, and the American initiative will definitely be on the agenda.

We would warn against the possibility of a conference blow-up during and through the discussion of the initiative. It would be useful to remind of the dangerous consequences of the collapse of the first Fez summit, held a few months ago. Great damage has certainly befallen the Arab Nation up to now due to this fact.

The discussion of the initiative will naturally reveal differences and controversial attitudes, but it should not become a springboard for deepening Arab inconsistencies instead of cementing a far-sighted common Arab stand based on past experience and its lessons.

We hope the Arab leaders will discuss the U.S. initiative concentrating in the first place on its

nature and avoiding polarisation with foreign forces, seeing it basically in a clear Arab perspective.

The Arab leaders participating in the summit are expected to adopt an attitude to be honoured by all participants. Whether this final attitude is based on a consensus or a majority vote, the past errors that have allowed the minority opposition to jeopardise Arab solidarity should no longer be tolerated.

The time has come for the minority of Arab leaders to submit to the majority decision to give Arab solidarity a genuine meaning.

The Arab masses do not expect enthusiastic slogans but real action from their leaders' meeting in Fez. Such action lies in taking a responsible and courageous attitude towards the U.S. initiative after having it thoroughly studied.

Al Dustour: Principles of a just peace

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan emphasised in an article published in the London Times Jordan's interpretation of peace. Peace, Prince Hassan said, should be based on two inseparable principles: security for the states in the region and justice for its peoples.

The Arab-Israeli conflict has proved the soundness of this interpretation. Israel, regardless of its military superiority, has been unable to enforce an unjust peace formula; moreover, the world community has failed to reach a settlement that does not take the legitimate rights of the Palestinians into account.

The conflict in the Middle East will remain a hotbed threatening world peace as long as a just solution to the Palestinian problem is not reached; and as long as Israel continues its aggressive policies under the cover of security pretences—assuming that the question of security is a unilateral issue that has nothing to do with a comprehensive peace and security framework for

all the concerned parties in the region. Israel's major problem seems to have constantly lain in its belief that force can obliterate rights, that military superiority can liquidate the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, that ability to enforce some status quo will never be subject to new changes that could reverse what has been imposed by force.

The inter-relation between security and justice is evidently a tight one. When injustice prevails, there can be no peace or security; and as long as the Palestinian people are denied their homeland, there will remain open chances for new hostilities.

The solution to the problem is no mystery if Israel can do away with its extremism, expansionist plans and hegemonic trends. Israel's policies and attitudes, despite military victories, have not brought about peace but opened new avenues for continued hostilities in the Middle East and posed increasing threat to world peace.



DE FACTONOMICS

By T.A. Jabe

From Beirut to Fez and the emergence of second-best solutions

PRESIDENT REAGAN had just announced fresh proposals for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Palestinian question. The timing of his announcement coincided with the final episode of the brutal Israeli invasion and destruction of Lebanon, namely, the completion of the PLO withdrawal from Beirut. It also came less than a week before the convening of the Twelfth Arab Summit that is scheduled to start in Fez Monday.

For the Arabs, and more so for the Palestinians, the new American initiative has been quite delayed. It should have been declared by the United States in 1978 at the latest, either in line with the Camp David Accords or during the stalled autonomy talks that followed. Perhaps the human suffering in Lebanon could have been saved. The deep-rooted frustration and homelessness of the Palestinians could have been minimised. The oppression of Palestinians under Israeli occupation and the confiscation of their land and other property could have been halted.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the destruction of Palestinian camps there had created a strong anti-American feeling. It was imperative for the United States to heed the well-justified Arab concerns of

the uncontrollable Israeli intrusiveness and domination. Otherwise, irrational radicalism would be rapidly enhanced and would endanger stability in the area for years to come.

The new American move was also prompted by the possible course of action which the PLO may take in the aftermath of its heroic resistance of the savage Israeli war machinery. If America was not able to restrain Israeli attacks and later announce its new initiative, the radicals in the PLO would gain more strength to the detriment of moderate people in the area including those in Israel.

The main principles in President Reagan's proposal emanate from previous plans for peace in the Middle East, particularly Resolution 242 and Camp David Accords. In brief, these elements include: free elections in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza, full autonomy, transitory security arrangements, a transition period of five years, self-government in association with Jordan, freeze on new Israeli settlements, no Palestinian state, hard direct negotiations, normalisation, undivided Jerusalem and possible minor changes in pre-1967 borders.

Does this proposal, as our-

lined above, fully meet the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people? No, it does not. It forces the Palestinians and the Arabs to give up their original demands for a secular state in mandate Palestine. It came short of the 1947 partition resolution and even short of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

Nevertheless, we have to settle for a second-best solution. The new American initiative, therefore, stands as a good basis for peace in the Middle East. However, it leaves many questions unanswered among which are the following:

1. How could we guarantee free elections under Israeli occupation?
2. Why should the full autonomy transition period last for five years? One year would be quite sufficient to satisfy all parties concerned.
3. No mention was made of present Israeli colonies and confiscated land, water and other Arab property. These should be dismantled or returned to the Palestinians.
4. There are more than two millions of Palestinians who were originally displaced by the Zionists in 1948. They have legitimate rights to return or to be compensated. The American

proposal made no reference to their case.

5. Jerusalem, the focal issue in Arab-Israeli conflict, whose fate was left to future negotiations, will be subjected to continued Israeli expropriation and manipulation of its historical and cultural character.

6. No changes in pre-1967 borders would be acceptable if only based on Israel's security. Any possible change should be if needed very minor and reciprocal.

7. The extent of normalisation should not be dictated in the final solution but left for each party to decide in accordance with his best interest.

Institutions in the West Bank and Gaza have suffered drastically from the Israeli practices as an occupying power. They have to be protected from further competition and domination.

I do support the association of the West Bank, Jerusalem and Gaza with Jordan. Indeed, I have called, some time ago, for a Jordanian-Palestinian economic union as a mutually beneficial arrangement. Both ideas may go hand in hand and strengthen our historical relationships.

If the new American proposal, though leaves many questions unanswered, stands as a

good basis for further negotiations, what would be the chances for implementation?

This depends to a great extent on the United States will to use its considerable weight and leverage to attain peace in the area. The Israeli government has to be swayed into recognition of other people's rights and that lasting peace cannot be brought by further occupation and domination. The departure of the U.S. from its sole mediator role is a healthy development as long as it is guided by the American ideals of freedom and human rights.

It would be a historic meeting for Arab leaders in Fez. Now, they are before a, more or less, clear American commitment to work for a peaceful settlement which tackles the usually postponed subject, the rights of the Palestinian people. Perhaps the early invitation of Egypt to join the summit would help in seizing the opportunity and taking a balanced decision. Some Arab countries may continue in their out-bidding approach to Arab issues, but they should not be allowed to veto a majority position.

We have moved from Beirut to Fez to consider second-best solutions which, if brought a lasting peace to the peoples in this hattered region, they would be worth the sacrifice.

Palestine: Might versus rights

By HRH Crown Prince Hassan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following is the full text of the article published by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in the *Times of London* on Sept. 3, in the wake of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's televised speech in which he called for full autonomy to be given to the West Bank and Gaza within the framework of an association with Jordan.

GENUINE PEACE in the Middle East is still attainable, but it depends on whether Israel is willing to recognise the Palestinians' legitimate rights. At a time when demographic realities are endangered by the colonisation of the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights, Israel's withdrawals in compliance with U.N. Resolution 242 are imperative.

Jordan's interpretation of genuine peace is straightforward and based on the twin principles of security for states and justice for peoples. Israel, in common with Arab states, should have the right to respect for its statehood, freedom from armed threat, and to exist in peace with its neighbours within internationally accepted borders.

In the nine weeks of the Leb-

anon crisis, Israelisation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has intensified. With world attention focused on Lebanon, the occupation authorities have confiscated more land and on June 28 decided to establish 23 new settlements. They have exercised collective punishment and have imprisoned and harassed Palestinians unwilling to cooperate with the Israeli-patronised Village League leadership.

Arab leadership meanwhile is in disarray and under pressure from public opinion to take convincing steps towards furthering the political struggle for Palestinian rights.

Demography is clearly an Israeli concern of its ultimate intention is the annexation of the occupied territories. The delicate minority balance has been upset in Lebanon because Syria's ruling group, which represents 12 per cent of the population, is worried about the Balkanisation of the "fertile crescent" and eager to extend its influence.

The Israelis have tampered with and exploited Lebanon's sectarian balance and have offered their protection to warring factions.

The prospect of a Druze, Maronite, Shiite and Sunni fundamentalist break-up of Greater Syria coincides with the evolving of Greater Eretz Israel. All this means the aggravation of the plight of the dispossessed Palestinians, respect for whose inalienable rights is crucial to lasting peace.

The pan-Arab independence movement made no distinction between the rights of the Arab people to self-determination, a concept upheld by the United States under President Wilson. The late King Faisal called for self-determination on behalf of the Arab Nation at the Versailles peace conference in 1918. Successive formulas for co-existence between Arabs and Jews have been eschewed by the conflicting nationalisms up to the 1947 partition plan.

The leader of the Arab Revolt in 1916, buried in Jerusalem, was a target of the great powers' disregard for Arab rights. In 1948 the Palestinians sought shelter in a number of Arab countries, including Jordan. The Palestinians of the West Bank were linked to Jordan by an act of union in 1950.

The late King Abdullah was assassinated in 1951 not least for his courage in envisaging as early as 1937 an independent state in Palestine united with Transjordan. He also argued forcefully, virtually alone against the expulsion of Jews from the Arab countries.

Palestinian nationalism has the

reform been recognised by Jordan more than by any other state in the region. The Palestinian free choice of union was reaffirmed by eight general elections during 19 years of Jordanian administration.

In 1948 half a million Palestinians lost their rights as citizens in the "democratic" state of Israel. Their political platform is the Israeli Communist Party. Israel ironically produces the radicals she claims to fear.

In 1962 Jordan considered autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank but the *status quo* prevailed. Yet, in Jerusalem in 1964, King Hussein supported the creation of the PLO as the political expression of the Palestinian diaspora.

Since war was invited upon us in 1967, Jordan has actively sought peace through U.N. Resolution 242, of which it was a co-architect.

With a mood of neutralism in Europe and polarisation in the Middle East, now is the time for an unambiguous commitment by all concerned to the implementation of U.N. Resolution 242.

Governing turbulent Italy is not impossible, just pointless

Either political system is fatally sick, or recurrent government crises are a sign of underlying stability

By Michael Sheridan
Reader

ROME — Benito Mussolini, who ruled Italy under Fascist dictatorship intended to relive the glories of the Roman empire, once observed that governing his turbulent country was not impossible, just pointless.

Last month, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini might well have pondered the dictator's words.

For Mr. Spadolini had just spent 17 days putting together the 42nd government of the Italian republic that rose from the ashes of Mussolini's administration in 1945 — a government identical to the 41st, which had collapsed in a political crisis.

Political analysts here support two interpretations of the constantly revolving door that leads to the prime minister's office and conjures up memories of the unstable years of Weimar Germany and the third and fourth French republics.

One school of thought holds that the political system is fatally sick, the other that recurrent government crises are actually a sign of underlying stability.

Italian governments since 1945 have been dominated by Christian Democrats with their allies and in the shifting sands of coalition power "la crisi" is a recognised part of the political process.

The leading Italian dictionary offers a definition of the word as "the process of changing ministers, the negotiations for new ministerships following resignation, the passage of office from one minister to another."

Politicians and the Italian journalists who chronicle their comings and goings inhabit a rarefied world. It has its own vocabulary, so complex that a leading news magazine once devoted five pages to an alphabetical guide to the terminology needed just to understand the Christian Democrats.

Not surprisingly, apart from the powerful Communist Party that has been systematically excluded from power since the war and rails against the system, most ordinary Italians simply ignore the entire proceedings.

The key to the current setup lies in the historic accession of Italy's Catholic politicians to power in 1945 after years of Fascism, clerical liberalism and anti-clerical governments and monarchy.

The Christian Democrats, with the unflinching support of the Vatican and strong electoral support in traditional country areas and the deprived south, have kept power by themselves and in a series of parliamentary alliances.

Extraordinary continuity

Despite occasional surges by the left, recurrent scandals and a patronage system seen by many commentators as practically designed to facilitate corruption, their politicians have given Italian governments extraordinary continuity.

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, for example, has been in government almost without interruption since 1948 as agriculture minister, foreign trade minister, industry and trade minister, treasury minister, and prime minister from 1970 to 1972.

While the Christian Democrats argue that such stability has prevented coups from the right, revolution from the left and economic collapse, the Communist Party believes it has led to a fundamentally stagnant and unjust social order.

The Spadolini coalition, however, was the first since 1945 not to have a Christian Democrat as prime minister.

Mr. Spadolini, who led the tiny Republican Party, got the job because the Christian Democrats, riddled with internecine strife

and for integrity.

His re-assumption of power means that the socialists, whose alliance in the coalition is the key to keeping the Communist Party from power, lost their gamble to force early elections in the hope of increasing their 10 per cent vote.

DR. NADIM HABASH
OPHTHALMOLOGIST

Certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, Fellow of the International College of Surgeons.

Announces the opening of his clinic for the practice of Ophthalmology (Diseases and Surgery of the Eye) starting Saturday Sept. 4, 1982.

Ghalla Building
Opposite Grindlay's Bank
Shmeisani - Tel. 60097.

By Bruce de Silva
Reuter

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — A plastic bag crammed with fine teflon tubing is the latest invention of a Brown University Medical School professor who calls himself the "spare parts" man.

The bag is an artificial lung. Dr. Pierre Galletti, Brown's vice president for biology and medicine, is one of the world's most eminent researchers in the field of artificial organs. He is also working on an artificial pancreas, an artificial blood vessel and an artificial liver.

The plastic bag is Dr. Galletti's latest effort at making an artificial lung, a problem he started wor-

The 'spare parts' man is building for the future

king on 25 years ago.

A half dozen times in recent months, he has split the chests of pigs and sheep and inserted his plastic bags. Each test told him a bit more about how the bag should be attached to the blood vessels and how the snarl of tubing should be designed.

In September or October, Dr. Galletti will perform the most crucial test yet. He will open the chest of a sheep, remove a lung and attach the artificial one to the major blood vessels that run to and from the heart.

The sheep's heart will pump blood through the tubing. If all goes well the artificial lung will accept carbon dioxide from the sheep's blood and replace it with oxygen. This is a task that the natural lung performs with millions of microscopic air sacks and thousands of metres of blood vessels.

The survival of the sheep and resection of the artificial organ by the sheep's body are not important at this stage of the testing, Dr. Galletti said.

"We are only concerned with monitoring the sheep for a few

hours to measure how much oxygen transfer capacity we can get," he said.

In September or October, Dr. Galletti will open the chest of a sheep, remove a lung and attach the plastic bag to the major blood vessels that run to and from the heart.

Rejection problem

If this test is successful, he hopes

to look for a solution to the rejection problem in tests a few months later. His plan is to line the

skin, he explained, is the one part of the body that is accustomed to contact with foreign objects.

Human tests are at least 10 years off, and that is only if everything goes well. Dr. Galletti said.

Eventually artificial lungs will be used to replace diseased human lungs or to supplement them, acting as a booster. However, practical use will not take place in this century, he said.

The Swiss-born physician said that whenever his research was

publicised he was besieged by lung patients who wanted to know if his work would be completed in time to help them.

"All you can say," Dr. Galletti said, "is sorry. It's not going to be helpful to you."

He said artificial organ research is like building a cathedral. It's one stone and it's another stone and so on."

Many of the great cathedrals of Europe took so long to build that they are the work of several generations.

"You need to get younger peo-

ple involved because eventually they are going to make the next step," he said. "No one person is going to do it all."



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SPORTS

European Athletics Championships begin today All eyes focus on 800-m track

Athens (R) — The 1982 European Athletics Championships get off to a brisk start here Monday with the men's 10,000 metres final and Britain's multi-world record holder Sebastian Coe running in the 800 metres heats.

The 10,000 metres final, brought forward from Thursday because there were not enough runners for heats, looks set to be a battle between East Germany and Portugal.

Despite the late withdrawal through injury of Fernando Mamede, the fastest man over the distance this year, Portugal still have Carlos Lopes, 1976 Olympic silver medallist, carrying their hopes of a first European title.

Lopes briefly held the European record this year with a time of 27 minutes 24.39 seconds. Mamede then took it from him with 27:22.95.

But in-form East German Werner Schildhauer is hotly tipped

here to lift the first of a crop of medals expected to be won by his team-mates during the week-long games.

Other fancied runners include Belgium's Alex Hagelsteens, Finn Martti Vainio, winner in Prague four years ago, and Britain's Julian Goater.

Athens' steamy September heat could play a big part in the destination of the first medals, though Sunday a blustery wind cooled temperatures at the new 80,000 capacity Olympic stadium just outside the capital.

Keen interest will also focus Monday evening on Coe who, despite holding the world record for the event, has never won a major 800 metres title.

In the 1978 championships he led at blistering pace for most of the race before being overtaken by his compatriot Steve Ovett and eventual winner Olaf Beyer of East Germany.

Two years later at the Moscow Olympics, Coe was again beaten, this time into second place, by Ovett in a race which he says still haunts him.

Coe has been in impressive form in the past five weeks following a stress fracture of the leg, winning three 800 metres races in quick succession and helping to break the world record for the 4 x 800 metres relay.

The smooth-striding Briton, who also holds world records for the mile and 1,000 metres, faces no obvious threat in his heat Monday. But in other heats are Beyer and another East German, Hans Joachim Mogalle, who Coe says could be a dark horse.

He told reporters Sunday he was feeling mentally fresh, though he said it was hard to judge his fitness because of the effects of his seven-week lay-off because of injury.

"I think their football (in the Middle East) is much more suited

Brazilian Santana set to put sparkle into Arab soccer

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Tele Santana, whose Brazil team provided the best entertainment in the recent World Cup finals, is all set to put a sparkle into Arab soccer.

The 51-year-old Brazilian manager hopes to move to Saudi Arabia to manage Jeddah club Al Ahli when his contract ends in December.

"It's a proposal that was made and should be confirmed, if it is, I'll go," he said in a recent interview.

Santana will go, accompanied by his wife, for one or two years depending on the contract.

"I know very little about Saudi Arabia, apart from some teams who have played here," he said. "It's a football which is trying to grow, and now it's getting the right round."

The 3-2 defeat by eventual champions Italy was the only game in which any team scored three goals against Brazil during Santana's reign.

When Brazil finished third in the 1978 World Cup, Santana's predecessor Claudio Coutinho was burned in effigy in Rio and his strategy fiercely attacked.

But Brazilian fans were kinder to Santana, treating his team's upset as an accident and the inevitable criticisms were muted.

to the Brazilian technique than to the European. They've brought in many European trainers, mainly British, but now they've decided that the right way is with Brazilian trainers," he said.

Santana moved into soccer's hottest spot in February 1980 and after a slow start built Brazil into the world's most exciting side.

Zico, Socrates, Junior and company started the world finals as favourites and confirmed their status with glittering wins over the Soviet Union, Scotland, New Zealand and Argentina before a hat-trick by Italy's Paolo Rossi knocked out Brazil in the second round.

The 3-2 defeat by eventual champions Italy was the only game in which any team scored three goals against Brazil during Santana's reign.

When Brazil finished third in the 1978 World Cup, Santana's predecessor Claudio Coutinho was burned in effigy in Rio and his strategy fiercely attacked.

In second place was Steve Scott of the U.S. at 3:51.54, with New Zealand's John Walker third at 3:51.97.

In the women's mile run, Canadian Debbie Scott also registered an upset by winning the race in 4:23.96. In second place was Britain's Wendy Smith with 4:25.62.

Kenyan Sydney Maree, the defending champion, was sixth with a time of 3:53.51.

Saronni of Italy turns a cycle dream into reality

GOODWOOD, England (R) — Giuseppe Saronni of Italy turned a dream into reality by winning the World Professional Road Race Cycling title Sunday.

The 24-year-old veteran of European distance racing added a gold medal to the silver he claimed in Prague last year with a telling burst of speed over the last 300 metres of the punishing 275 km one-day test.

As American Jonathan Boyer led the 17-rider chase to the line, Saronni sprang out of the pack and accelerated clear.

The charge took him comfortably ahead of his rivals and the blue-shirted Italian found time to cross the finish with his arms held high in triumph.

The exhausted Boyer faded to 10th place but his compatriot, 21-year-old newcomer Greg Lemond, was the surprise silver medallist, finishing five seconds behind Saronni.

Sean Kelly of Ireland, among the pre-race favourites along with Saronni, snatched third place from former Tour de France winner Joop Zoetemelk of the Netherlands.

Kelly said he missed a gear rid-

ing into the last bend, but did not think he could have caught Saronni.

The race proved costly for Frenchman Bernard Hinault — who completed his fourth Tour de France triumph in five attempts earlier this year.

Hinault, the winner two years ago and third last year, quit with only 10 of the 18 laps completed.

The Frenchman was unhappy about the gear ratios on his bike, then gave up his bid for a golden treble after switching machines.

He said it was better to stop than ride at the back, adding that it was his first retirement in eight World Championship races.

Lemond, the former world junior champion from Reno, Nevada, said he had only made the decision to race last Monday after suffering from a stomach virus the previous week.

"Had I been better prepared I might have been there at the finish," he said. "It was a 600-meter sprint for me and it was too much," added Lemond who is based in France.

Kelly said he missed a gear rid-

ing earlier in the race.

Former winner Gerrie Kremann of the Netherlands also failed to finish and compatriot Jan Rans, first in 1979, struggled home 17th.

Maertens of Belgium dropped out even earlier.

El Gueddi of Morocco was unhappy about the gear ratios on his bike, then gave up his bid for a golden treble after switching machines.

The paper reproduced a letter they said the Spanish Football Federation wrote to the economy ministry which says the club paid \$2.3 million to Boca Juniors and \$6 million to Argentinos, Maradona's previous clubs.

Earlier reports of the price tag,

Barcelona reportedly paid \$8.3m for Maradona

the highest in football history, were of \$7.7 million.

El Periodico quoted team sources as saying the entire transaction could cost them up to \$15 million because they will have to borrow on the international market in order to pay for the 21-year-old star.

Spain's economy ministry has forbidden Bareckina to export more than \$650,000 a year in Pesetas.

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AUGUST 1982

IMF to decide Third World aid request by next spring

TORONTO (R) — The International Monetary Fund's policy-making arm has urged that agreement be reached by next spring on a way to provide the institution with more funds to help financially troubled countries.

But the IMF's 22-member interim committee was unable to reach a consensus on how large the increase should be.

After a private meeting Saturday night, it issued a communique saying only that "there was widespread support in the committee on the urgent need for a substantial increase" in member countries' contributions to the IMF.

The committee set the stage for Monday's formal opening of a four-day annual meeting of the IMF and its sister organization, the World Bank.

Finance ministers and central bankers from more than 140 countries will attend the conference, which is expected to discuss the shaky state of the world monetary system.

Mexico's financial crisis and concern that other Third World countries may soon be in the same situation have dominated backstage talks in Toronto on the eve of the conference.

The interim committee's chairman, Canadian Finance Minister Allan MacEachen, told a press conference that all of the delegations except the Americans wanted a large increase in contributions by member countries to bolster IMF resources.

Biggest air show starts at Farnborough

FARNBOROUGH, England (R) — Farnborough international air show began Sunday with the new U.S. B-1 swing-wing bomber due to go on public display outside the United States for the first time.

Britain's Harrier jump-jet, credited with shooting down 27 Argentine aircraft during the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands conflict earlier this year, will be another star of the show's 50-year history.

The show, staged every other year, opened with a press preview Sunday against a backdrop of gloom in the civil aviation industry but amid hopes for long-term world aerospace sales.

World airlines have reported losses for last year of more than £300 million (\$500 million) but military sales have held up better.

Industry experts said the range of aircraft, helicopters, missiles and equipment on display at the 25th show pointed to resilient

The developing countries, hard hit by the global recession and deeply in debt to the West, have pleaded for a doubling of IMF quotas—contributions from member countries based on their economic standing in the world.

France and Italy have come out in favour of this request, while Britain and West Germany have said they would support a 50 per cent increase in quotas.

But the United States, which would be required to provide the largest share, has held out for a much smaller increase.

Although consensus could not be reached on the size of a quota increase, all of the delegations to the interim committee, including the United States agreed Saturday to try to resolve the issue before an IMF meeting in Washington next spring.

In its communique, the IMF's policy committee chided some countries for the economic policies that have led to unacceptable high levels of inflation and caused massive debt problems.

IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere was asked if the fund was warning countries that they should not look for future aid unless they pursued prudent policies.

"Yes, this is a warning," he told a press conference.

The United States had hoped to win strong support for its plan to set up a special fund within the IMF that would be used to bail out countries like Mexico that suddenly find themselves in financial

aerospace industries optimistic for the future.

Sales of aerospace products including civil and military planes, missiles, spacecraft and equipment could top £300 billion (\$500 billion) in the next decade, they added.

World airlines could re-equip with up to 4,000 new fuel-saving jets by the end of the 1990s, they said.

Although there is little sign of such a spending spree at present, Farnborough Sunday suggested that aerospace industries are gearing up to take advantage of it if and when it comes.

Despite the recession, Farnborough has exhibits by 400 manufacturers from 18 countries. Fifty of the 150 aircraft on display have not been seen by the public before or are making their Farnborough debut.

They include the giant Boeing company's new 757 and 767, 200-

seats airliners and the European Airbus Industries consortium's wide-bodied A310.

The B-1 bomber, flown direct from California, is being built to replace the U.S. air force's B-52 bombers as the aircraft capable of penetrating Soviet defences until a new bomber can be deployed in the 1990s. President Reagan revived the B-1 project after his predecessor Jimmy Carter scrapped it in 1977.

The U.S. air force has ordered 100 B-1s, of which four prototype models have been built by the manufacturers, Rockwell International.

The airship will make a comeback at the show. A British firm is showing one it hopes will overshadow their commercial use.

A tiny new microlight aircraft, developed from the idea of adding power to hang gliders and which is now selling in thousands, will also be on display.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcom Baldrige said the Reagan administration would maintain its embargo on U.S.-licensed equipment for the pipeline despite the opposition of West European governments.

"The department will take action against other companies if violations of the department's export regulations are suspected to have occurred," he said.

The United States is also considering sanctions against the British firm John Brown Engineering which has agreed to supply turbines for the pipeline.

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Soviet freighter leaves with Italian turbines

LIVORNO, Italy (R) — The Soviet freighter Dubrovnik, loaded with two Italian-built turbines for the Siberian gas pipeline, left this morning from the Italian port late Saturday night, port officials said Sunday.

The Dubrovnik was heading first for the Italian east coast port of Ancona before presumably sailing for the Black Sea, they said.

The United States Commerce Department Saturday announced sanctions against Nuovo Pignone spa, Italian builders of the U.S.-designed turbines, for violating President Reagan's embargo on supplying American technology for the pipeline.

No immediate reaction was available from the state-owned firm nor the government to the U.S. decision, which banned the export of oil and gas-related equipment and services to Nuovo Pignone.

U.S. reaction

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has banned exports of energy-related equipment and services to the Italian firm of Nuovo Pignone for violating President Reagan's embargo on supplies for the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe.

The U.S. Commerce Department said the ban, issued Saturday night, was narrower in scope than those imposed last week on two French firms which were denied all U.S. exports.

The ban was imposed on the Italian company for shipping two turbines to the Soviet Union.

A Commerce Department spokesman said it intended to reduce the sanctions against the French firms, Crenot Loire and Dresser-France, to put them in line with those against the Italian firm.

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OPEC experts back Saudi proposal to raise oil prices

BAHRAIN (R) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) experts, meeting after Saudi Arabia warned that high-quality oil prices had to rise quickly if the kingdom was to continue defending the group's base tariff, have backed an increase of up to \$2.30 a barrel, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Sunday.

The Nicosia-based MEES said a majority of OPEC expert committee thought the price of extra-light African crudes should rise to between \$37 and \$37.80 a barrel.

The committee, which met last week in Vienna, will recommend to OPEC's market monitoring committee in Abu Dhabi on Sept. 20 a differential on African crudes of three to \$3.80 per barrel instead of the present \$1.50, MEES said.

Any change in the differential—the price variation around the base price to allow for quality—would have to be approved by a full ministerial meeting of all 13 OPEC members.

MEES said the expert group was formed after Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani warned that OPEC had to act quickly on differentials if it wanted the kingdom to continue propping up OPEC's \$3.4 barrel base tariff.

Saudi Arabia, whose production MEES said fell to a 10-year low of below 5.5 million barrels a day last month, pressed unsuccessfully for higher African differentials at an OPEC meeting in Vienna in July which ended in disarray.

MEES said Gulf producers like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were incensed about the competitive disadvantage of their oils, against African crudes, because of differentials.

It added that the African producers—Nigeria, Libya and Algeria—had reservations about increased differentials and refused to join in recommending specific figures. But it said they agreed that in principle that adjustments in OPEC prices would be in order.

MEES said the experts agreed that Gulf producers would raise differentials by the traditional one-third of any African increases. Indonesia indicated it intended to cut its key minas differential by 4 cents a barrel and Ecuador said it wanted to reduce its differential by a dollar a barrel.

MEES said the feeling in OPEC was that the generally positive result of the experts' meeting "could help to lay the foundations for a reestablishment of fruitful communications between the OPEC countries."

Mexico to establish two-tier dollar rates

MEXICO CITY (R) — The Mexican Central Bank Saturday announced that it would establish two exchange rates for the dollar and abolish the free market rate.

Bank of Mexico Director Carlos Tello Macias told reporters Mexico would keep the preferential rate at about 50 pesos per dollar for essential imports and certain foreign debt service repayments.

An ordinary rate of 70 pesos per dollar would be used for all other transactions, he said.

The three-week-old free market rate which dropped as low as 130 pesos against the dollar would be abolished, he said.

The new exchange rates will go into force when banks reopen on Monday for the first time since last Wednesday when President Jose Lopez Portillo nationalised private banks and imposed foreign exchange controls to stem a massive flight of capital from Mexico.

Mexicans rally in support of nationalisation

Meanwhile Mexico's official media Saturday described a big mass rally in the capital in support of the nationalisation of private domestic banks as the biggest show of patriotic fervour since the state took over oil companies in the country 44 years ago.

"The two nationalisations—petroleum and banks—have drawn equal responses of popular support," the official news agency Notimex said.

"The popular concentration... was only comparable to those taking place after the 1938 petroleum expropriation," it added.

The agency said 800,000 people packed Mexico City's main squares Friday to support outgoing President Jose Lopez Portillo's announcement on Wednesday of the nationalisation of Mexican banks and the introduction of stringent foreign exchange controls.

But press estimates varied from tens of thousands in the conservative newspaper Novedades to 500,000 suggested by other newsmen.

Mexicans mark the anniversary of the oil nationalisation on March 18, 1938, each year as a national holiday.

The government announced the banking takeover and the exchange controls to help deal with Mexico's worst financial crisis in 50 years. Its current debt is estimated at \$80 billion amid falling prices for petroleum, one of its main exports.

President Lopez Portillo, appearing before the massive crowd Friday on the balcony of the National Palace, said: "Thank you for the support for my profoundly nationalistic measures."

WORLD

Chinese leadership to abolish much-abused post of chairman

PEKING (R) — The Chinese Communist Party, in another major blow to the prestige of Mao Tsetung, has announced that it will soon abolish the top post of chairman and be led instead by a general-secretary.

Party leader Hu Yaobang, who now holds both posts, told the 12th party congress the chairmanship would be abolished under a new party constitution expected to be adopted late this week.

Chairman Hu also disclosed plans for a gradual but thorough purge of corrupt officials and extreme leftists from the party starting at the end of 1983. He said the "rectification campaign" would take three years to implement.

The news of the abolition of the chairmanship, the most symbolic action taken to reduce Mao's influence since the founder of the People's Republic died in 1976, was kept quiet for five days by the government-controlled media.

The New China News Agency said it was announced by Mr. Hu in a major policy speech when the congress opened last Wednesday.

More orthodox structure

The changes, which will also involve the abolition of the six vice-chairmanships, mean that the party will revert to the more orthodox Communist structure which it had in the 1920s and 1930s before it came to power in 1949.

Its hierarchy will appear more

similar to the Communist parties of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Chairman Hu said that in future, it would be the job of the general secretary to convene meetings of the party's top policy-making body, the politburo, which now has 23 full members.

The general secretary would also continue to preside over the party secretariat, which is responsible for running day-to-day work and currently has 12 members.

What differences the changes will mean to the power structure will not be clear until a major leadership reshuffle is announced later during the 10-day meeting.

Chairman Hu said the standing committee of the politburo would continue to exist but there was no indication of who would be on it.

This body is the party's "inner cabinet" and at present consists of the top seven in the hierarchy — the chairman and vice-chairmen whose jobs are to be abolished.

French team to arrive in India

NEW DELHI (R) — A French delegation arrives here Monday to try to settle differences over proposed French supplies of uranium for an Indian atomic power plant near Bombay.

The communiqué said the campaign was aimed at sabotaging the efforts of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADC), a nine-nation group formed to reduce the region's dependence on South Africa.

The front-line leaders at the summit were presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Quett Masire of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

Discussions led by France's atomic energy chief, Francois de Wissocq, were to have started last week, but were postponed because of reported Indian objections to a fresh safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Commission.

The three-member French team is led by Jacques Andreani, political affairs director in the external relations ministry, Indian officials said Sunday. The Times of India said Sunday New Delhi suggested that Paris should send a delegation with necessary political authority to conduct the negotiations.

Both Paris and New Delhi have played down differences over what newspapers here said were tough French conditions for deliveries, including safeguards on processing of spent fuel.

The fuel for the 450-megawatt Tarapur plant was supplied by the United States until last year when it stopped deliveries because of legislation banning uranium sales to countries that had not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

France agreed to replace the U.S. as supplier and the agreement was announced during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Washington last month.

"Normally the type of negotiations over basic issues which are beginning on Monday should not have been necessary if all loose ends had been tied up before the announcement... in Washington," the Times of India said.

Indian newspapers said New Delhi learnt of the French terms when Paris submitted a draft agreement proposing that controls would continue after shipments stopped and would also cover the use of by-products of the imported fuel.

France agreed to replace the U.S. as supplier and the agreement was announced during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Washington last month.

"The second reason is that I wished for a life of worth to be enjoyed by all men. People like me can have no hope in the United States after being discharged from the army," he added, according to the agency.

A U.S. military spokesman is Seoul Saturday said the soldier went missing in the demilitarized zone after shooting a lock off a gate on Aug. 28.

Cuban troops in Angola baulk at Namibian talks

LUSAKA (R) — An attempt to link a Namibian (South West African) independence settlement to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola remains a major obstacle to negotiations over the disputed territory.

The leaders of the six southern African "front-line" states attending a summit meeting in Lusaka Saturday expressed indignation at continuing moves by South Africa to connect the two issues.

In a communiqué, the leaders emphasised the importance of separating the decolonisation process in Namibia from the presence of Cuban forces in Angola.

The front-line states are involved in negotiations aimed at giving Namibia its independence from South Africa sometime next year.

They support the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) in its guerrilla war against South African rule in the territory. SWAPO President Sam Nujoma attended the front-line

summit.

The front-line leaders said they supported Angola's right to maintain a foreign military presence to protect its territory and said the introduction of the issue ran counter to the spirit of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia.

The front-line leaders also repeated an accusation that South Africa has launched a widespread campaign of destabilisation in the southern African region.

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U.S. soldier says he defected to Pyongyang out of conviction

TOKYO (R) — A U.S. soldier, who crossed the demilitarized zone into North Korea last month, has said he had acted out of conviction and had not been incited to do so, the (North) Korean central news agency reported Sunday.

The agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the soldier, Private First Class Joseph White, told a press conference in Pyongyang Saturday: "Nobody instigated me.... I sought a political refuge not by any emotion but by my deep conviction."

The agency quoted him as saying:

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ AK 842
▼ 96
♦ K 83
♦ A 74

WEST
♦ QJ 107 ♦ Void
▼ 8732 ♦ J104
0 74 0 J10965
♦ Q96 ♦ 108532

SOUTH
♦ 9653
▼ AKQ5
C A Q2
♦ KJ

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 4 NT Pass

5 ♦ Pass 6 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♦.

We have been taken to task for suggesting that rubber bridge and duplicate are really two entirely different games. To fortify our contention, consider how you would play this hand at those two forms of the game.

There is nothing to the action. Alter North opens the bidding. South's hand is worth going to slam, and it's simply a matter of whether you play to spades or no trump. South chose the latter, in case one of his minor suit tenaces needed protection from the opening lead.

At duplicate bridge, the

first question you ask yourself is whether you are in a good contract. Obviously, the answer is yes. Next, are the other pairs sitting in your direction likely to get to slam? Again, the answer is yes. Therefore, you must make at least the same number of tricks that they do.

The slam is safe if spades break either 2-2 or 3-1. The only problem is a 4-0 distribution. This is far less likely than a 2-2 division. If you take a safety play to protect against a 4-0 split, you will lose to all those pairs who cashed the ace-king of spades and found a 2-2 division. So you lead to the spade king at trick two and go down when East shows out.

At rubber bridge, or even IMP team-of-four play, the overtrick is relatively unimportant. You stand to lose so much if spades break 4-0, and to gain so little if you find an even spade split, that it would be foolish not to guard against an unlucky distribution. At trick two, therefore, you lead a low spade from hand and, if West plays low, you finesse the eight. Your foresight pays off when East shows out. You lose only one spade trick, but you make your slam and pocket a fair amount of change in the process. (If West plays an honor on the first spade lead, you win and play a low spade to the nine. Now you can finesse for West's remaining honor.)

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Warsaw muzzles KOR

WARSAW (R) — The dissident movement KOR, whose leaders are to be tried on charges of subverting the state, included in its ranks some of the longest-serving campaigners for civil rights and political change in Communist Poland.

Deng Xiaoping's position

He confirmed that the congress would set up a "central council of advisers" on which to place aging but still respected leaders who would withdraw from the front line to make room for younger and more able men.

Analysts agree that Mr. Deng, 78, will continue to wield the real power behind the scenes, whatever his new title but say the council of elders could give him the means to remove from power those conservative Maoist leaders who oppose his sweeping, liberal reforms.

The abolition of the chairmanship is a major blow to Mao Tsetung's prestige because he created the post for himself in 1945 and held it for over 30 years up to his death.

Mao is still officially revered in China as a great revolutionary leader but in a long reassessment of party history last year, he was strongly criticised for serious leftist mistakes.

Mao's personality cult

Mao's main error was the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976 in which hundreds of thousands of political opponents were brutally persecuted by fanatical red guards, many to their deaths.

He was able to rouse millions of people to frenzied mass fervour after a personality cult had raised his status to that of demigod—with his own bible, the famous "little red book" of quotations waved by his followers on every occasion.

Chairman Hu was quoted as saying the new draft party constitution, the text of which has not yet been released, specifically bars all personality cults in future.

He said it also sets much more rigorous standards of discipline for the 39 million party members, some of whom were still influenced by leftist thinking or had been corrupted by what he called "exploiting class ideologies."

The three-year rectification campaign would end with a re-registration of all party members. Those who failed to come up to the new standards after education would be expelled or asked to withdraw from the party.

Chinese leaders have stressed that it will not be a brutal Maoist-style purge. The campaign would rely instead on "criticism and self-criticism."

France agreed to replace the U.S. as supplier and the agreement was announced during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Washington last month.

"Normally the type of negotiations over basic issues which are beginning on Monday should not have been necessary if all loose ends had been tied up before the announcement... in Washington," the Times of India said.

Indian newspapers said New Delhi learnt of the French terms when Paris submitted a draft agreement proposing that controls would continue after shipments stopped and would also cover the use of by-products of the imported fuel.

He destroyed an estimated 30 enemy planes, of which 22 were officially confirmed, and escaped four times as a prisoner-of-war.

Bader lost both legs in a flying accident in 1931, but at the outbreak of war he was back in the cockpit as the pilot of a Spitfire aircraft.

He received an estimated 30 enemy planes, of which 22 were officially confirmed, and escaped four times as a prisoner-of-war.

Eighteen months after the crash he was invalided out of the Royal Air Force (RAF). But when war broke out in 1939 he had offered to return to the RAF and was parachuted down during the next bombing raid.

In a Spitfire over the Dunkirk beaches in northern France he scored his first "kill", downing a

mangled legs, the steward then gulped the brandy himself.

To the surgeon who later told him of the double amputation, Bader said: "That's all right sir. I'll get some longer legs. I always wanted to be taller."

The legs he received actually made him slightly shorter. After many falls and setbacks he astounded everyone by not only walking unsupported but by dancing, swimming and playing sports.

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Four times he escaped from his prison camp but was always caught, and his captors then took his legs away each night.

Exiled opposition

Apart from killing an estimated one-fifth of the population, Macias also forced over 100,000 people to go abroad. Most went to neighbouring African states, but some intellectuals went to Spain, where they formed opposition groups.

Partly responding to pressure from those groups, foreign aid after the 1979 coup was made dependent on political liberalisation.

Following the approval of the

Violence rises in Pakistan